

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE [April 7, 1965]

STATE OF WISCONSIN

# Senate Journal

## Seventy-Seventh Session

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WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1965.

9:00 o'clock A.M.

The senate met.

The president in the chair.

Prayer was offered by the Reverend F. Samuel Hunt.

The roll was called and the following senators answered to their names:

Senators Benson, Bice, Busby, Carr, Christopherson, Dempsey, Dorman, Draheim, Hansen, Hollander, Kendzior-ski, Keppler, Knowles, Krueger, LaFave, Leonard, Leverich, Lorge, Lourigan, McParland, Meunier, Panzer, Rasmusen, Risser, Roseleip, Schreiber, Schuele, Smith, Sussman, Thompson, Warren and Zaborski—32.

Absent—Senator Miller—1.

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### INTRODUCTION OF AMENDMENTS

Amendment No. 1, S. to Senate Bill 192 was offered by Senator Sussman.

Amendment No. 1, S. to Senate Bill 273 was offered by Senator Busby.

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### BILLS INTRODUCED

#### Senate Bill 364

Relating to repealing the licensing of and tax on oleo-margarine.

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By Senators Schreiber, Schuele and Benson.

Read first time.

Senator Schreiber asked unanimous consent that the bill be referred to the committee on Labor, Taxation, Insurance and Banking.

Senator Thompson objected.

Senator Schreiber moved that the bill be referred to the committee on Labor, Taxation, Insurance and Banking.

Senator Lorge rose to a point of order that under section 13.44 (9) of the statutes the bill should at once be referred to the joint Survey committee on Tax Exemptions.

The president took the point of order under advisement.

### Senate Bill 365

To provide temporary chauffeur's permit for taxi drivers pending issuance of chauffeur's license.

By Senators Warren, Smith, Keppler, Meunier, Sussman, Kendzierski and Lorge.

Read first time.

To committee on Highways.

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## PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS

Wisconsin Legislature  
Senate Chamber  
Madison 53702

Mr. William P. Nugent  
Senate Chief Clerk  
State Capitol  
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Nugent:

Pursuant to Section 13.38 of the Wisconsin Statutes, we are pleased to submit the report of the committee created by the 1963 legislature to investigate the allegation that obscene literature is being published in Wisconsin. Our committee consisted of representatives of both political parties from each house of the legislature.

The committee wishes to express its appreciation for the cooperation and assistance of the district attorney's office of Milwaukee county, and particularly Mr. Richard Surges, Assistant District Attorney; the police departments of Mil-

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waukee and Madison; the United States Post Office Department, and particularly Mr. James P. Kelley, Postal Inspector; and Earl Sachse, executive secretary, and members of the Legislative Council staff. They were helpful to the committee in carrying out its assignment.

The committee requests that the report be spread upon the Senate Journal.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN M. POTTER,  
Senator Chairman.

April 6, 1965.

*Senate Members*  
CASIMIR KENDZIORSKI,  
Secretary.

HOLGER B. RASMUSEN

*Assembly Members*  
ALEXANDER R. GRANT,  
Vice-Chairman

ROBERT D. HAASE  
ADRIAN J. MANDERS

### INTRODUCTION

This report comprises the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the committee to investigate the publication and distribution of obscene literature in Wisconsin.

The committee exists by authority of Section 13.38 of the statutes. It is a joint legislative committee of 3 Senators and 3 Assemblymen appointed as are standing committees in each house. It was created "for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of the allegation that obscene literature is being published and distributed in this state and to consider the possibility of defects in our laws which permit such publication and distribution". The committee was directed to provide the legislature with a written report of its activities.

Committee meetings were as follows:

February 11, 1964—Madison.

March 5, 1964—Milwaukee.

June 16, 1964—Milwaukee.

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Public hearings were held by the committee as follows:

September 23, 1964—Milwaukee.

October 27, 1964—Madison.

### FINDINGS

In April 1963, an issue of the *Saturday Evening Post* featured an article concerning the problem of dissemination of pornographic literature in the United States. The article contained a statement that a great number of pornographic or obscene books were published by the Freedom Publishing Company which was located north of Milwaukee.

Subsequent investigation disclosed that the Freedom Publishing Company of Amherst, Wisconsin, was granted a corporate charter as a Wisconsin corporation on December 14, 1962. Its articles of incorporation, filed with the Secretary of State on October 19, 1962; stated that its purpose was:

"to engage in any lawful activity within the purposes for which corporations may be organized under the Wisconsin Business Corporation Law, Chapter 180 of the Wisconsin Statutes."

Chapter 180 of the Wisconsin Statutes relating to business corporations contains no other requirement setting forth the purposes for which the corporation is organized. A publishing company does not have to set forth that it is a publishing company or that the purposes for which it was organized are either the publishing, printing or distribution of printed material. Nor is there any requirement that any state officer or agency may inquire as to any of its methods or modes of operation.

500 shares of non-par common stock were authorized by the articles. One Leonard S. Zubrensky, 606 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was named as the initial registered agent. The same Mr. Zubrensky also appeared to be the sole incorporator and the attorney of record of the corporation.

A certificate of newly elected officers and directors of the corporation, dated October 26, 1962, shows:

Richard S. Shaver, President, Route 2, Amherst, Wisconsin,

Dorothy Shaver, Vice-President, same address,

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Dorothy Shaver, secretary, same address,  
Richard S. Shaver, Treasurer, same address,  
Richard S. Shaver, Director, Same address,  
Dorothy Shaver, Director, same address  
Raymond A. Palmer, Director, same address.

The corporation's annual report filed with the Secretary of State on March 29, 1963, stated the nature of the business for the preceding year as: "The publication of pocket books."

On December 31, 1962, contained with a complaint from a Jesuit Priest living in New York City, the Milwaukee Police Department received a book entitled "Sexpot". The book recited that it was published by the "Freedom Publishing Company, 606 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin." (The book "Sexpot" was not available to be introduced into evidence at the September 23, 1964, hearing of this committee in Milwaukee. However, other paperback books of the Freedom Publishing Company were introduced into evidence. These the committee considered definitely to be obscene.)

Members of the Vice Squad of the Milwaukee Police Department went to 606 West Wisconsin Avenue in Milwaukee and upon checking in the lobby found that the Freedom Publishing Company was listed to be in Room 1801 on the 18th floor of that building. At Room 1801 they found the law offices of Max Raskin and Leonard S. Zubrensky. Upon asking the receptionist who was in charge of the Freedom Publishing Company she called Mr. Zubrensky. He admitted that he was the attorney and the legal agent for the Freedom Publishing Company. Thereafter, he became uncooperative and refused to give any further information concerning the company.

Sometime later Leonard S. Zubrensky resigned as registered agent for the Freedom Publishing Company and the resignation was filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin on April 4, 1963. A "Change of Registered Office or Agent" was filed on April 19, 1963, showing the new agent as E. H. Snyder, 710 North Plankinton Avenue, Suite 333, Milwaukee.

On May 24, 1963, the Secretary of State issued a certificate of dissolution of the corporation.

Investigation by the District Attorneys' offices in Milwaukee County and Portage County failed to reveal any evi-

dence of actual printing of publications of the Freedom Publishing Company in Amherst, Milwaukee, or any other Wisconsin city. While Richard S. Shaver and Dorothy Shaver and Raymond A. Palmer resided in or near Amherst, Wisconsin, during the Spring of 1963, this investigation disclosed no printing establishments with a capacity to print the large volume of material ascribed to the Freedom Publishing Company.

At a public hearing of this committee on Wednesday, September 23, 1964, in the City of Milwaukee, members of the Milwaukee Vice Squad testified as did Assistant District Attorney Richard Surges, the Manager of the largest distributor of publications in Milwaukee County and retailers of paperback books and other publications. This testimony did not reveal any information which would tend to establish that the Freedom Publishing Company actually published or distributed or printed literature or publications within the boundaries of the state.

On October 27, 1964, another public hearing was held by the committee in the capitol at Madison. At that hearing operators of retail establishments engaged in the selling of paperbacks and other publications also testified. Their testimony also failed to indicate any actual publication or distribution by the Freedom Publishing Company in the state.

Mr. Leonard S. Zubrensky pursuant to subpoena also appeared and testified. When queried concerning the Freedom Publishing Company he invoked the confidential communication privilege between attorney and client as provided in Section 325.22 of the Wisconsin Statutes and refused to testify concerning the Freedom Publishing Company. This privilege was invoked even though the only client of record whom Mr. Zubrensky represented was himself. He also refused to give information concerning the functioning of the Freedom Publishing Company in his office and also refused to give the names of other clients or associates in such company. All of his refusal to testify was based on the privilege contained in Section 325.22 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

The committee meetings and public hearings brought out that any questionable publications distributed in Wisconsin have their apparent source outside this state. Testimony by distributors and retailers of books, magazines and periodicals indicated the absence of any "tie-in" requirement that questionable material must be taken in order to receive acceptable matter.

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The testimony and exhibits which are a part of the committee records do establish that publications which are questionable or may be obscene are in fact being distributed in Wisconsin. Efforts are made by the distributors and retailers to weed out those publications considered as undesirable, and the testimony indicates that they have cooperated with requests of law enforcement agencies to withdraw from sale any material that is objectionable.

The testimony indicated, however, that the efforts directed at "self policing" by distributors and retailers cannot be expected as a cure-all or as a method of solution. In many stores there are hundreds and thousands of paperback titles (not merely a large volume of copies of only a few titles). This large title volume would make most difficult, if not impossible, the task of a retailer, distributor or enforcement officer if he were required to scan all of these for undesirable matter.

Section 269.565 of the Wisconsin Statutes provides for a procedure wherein the district attorney may seek a declaratory judgment to determine whether or not certain printed or published matter is obscene. While this procedure is a definite means of ascertaining whether such matter is in violation of the Wisconsin obscenity statutes, the great volume of paperback and other publications preclude its use in more than a limited number of cases. To commence action to determine the status of hundreds or even thousands of publications which may be in the questionable area would be impossible because of the time and cost and the crowded court calendars. District attorneys cannot be expected to process through the courts every title or publication that may be challenged as obscene.

It is repeated, for emphasis, that there is no evidence that any questionable publications have their source in this state. While the Freedom Publishing Company was a likely "front" for the distribution of what may have been obscene literature, there was no evidence of actual publications or printing of any such material in Wisconsin.

### CONCLUSIONS

1. Obscene literature is not being printed or published in the State of Wisconsin.

2. The Freedom Publishing Company was a front for distribution of what appears to be obscene literature but

such literature was not distributed in the State of Wisconsin.

3. Publications which may be obscene are being distributed in Wisconsin on newstands and in stores.

4. Section 269.565 of the Wisconsin Statutes relating to declaratory judgments against obscene matter provides machinery for law enforcement agencies to determine whether or not literature or other matter is obscene. Because of the great number of paperbacks and other publications presently on Wisconsin newstands and sold in Wisconsin commercial establishments, it is both impractical and impossible to use the procedures under this statute to determine in every instance what is obscene. Time and the cost and crowded court calendars would make it impossible to seek a determination in every questionable case.

Thus, in the light of recent judicial decisions relating to the definition of "obscenity" and its application in specific cases, it is impossible on a large scale for either the distributor or ultimate retailer or law enforcement agency to know which publications and matter are in fact obscene under the Wisconsin law.

5. Wisconsin distributors have cooperated with Wisconsin law enforcement agencies in voluntarily withdrawing certain obscene or questionable publications.

6. Chapter 180 of the Wisconsin Statutes relating to business corporations may give an advantage to those seeking to publish or distribute obscene literature. There is no requirement to disclose the source of printing and the source of distribution of printed materials either in the articles of incorporation or subsequent to the filing thereof.

The lack of a requirement to disclose such information coupled with what may be an abuse of the confidential communication privilege provided in Section 325.22 of the Wisconsin Statutes (as pointed out in paragraph 7 of these Conclusions) afford those who may publish obscene literature the opportunity to shroud their operation in complete secrecy.

7. The confidential communication privilege provided in Section 25.22 of the Wisconsin Statutes, as now provided, affords a further opportunity to cloak the operations of those dealing in questionable literature.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the above Conclusions the Committee recommends as follows:

1. Parents are urged to police the reading of their own children. There must be a public awareness of the fact that within the bounds of recent judicial decisions legal machinery does not exist which offers a practical and effective regulation of the distribution of matter which may be obscene.

2. Where problems appear to exist law enforcement agencies should attempt to seek the cooperation of the distributors and ultimate retailers in removing from book shelves and newstands questionable printed material. Such cooperation is not intended to promote local censorship but rather to mitigate a problem which can not be solved through use of existing regulatory statutes.

3. Introduction of legislation which would require anyone, who publishes, prints or distributes in the state for public sale any written or pictorial matter, which does not show the names and addresses of its publisher, printer and distributor, to give the omitted information to the attorney general upon his request or a statement of reasons for inability to comply. This provision should carry criminal penalties for intentional failure to give the information requested.

4. The State Bar of Wisconsin should be solicited to cooperate with a proper legislative committee in exploring possible revision of the attorney-client privilege to prevent abuses of the privilege.

Ordered spread upon the journal.

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## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

The State of Wisconsin  
Executive Office  
Madison 53702

To the Honorable, the Senate:

Pursuant to the provisions of the statutes governing, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, I hereby nominate and appoint Everett M. Gleason, of Wausau, a

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member of the State Crime Laboratory Board, to succeed Francis Riley, for the term ending the second Monday in March, 1969.

Respectfully submitted,

**WARREN P. KNOWLES,**  
Governor.

April 6, 1965.

The foregoing appointment by the Governor was referred to the committee on Judiciary.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

Pursuant to the provisions of the statutes governing, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, I hereby nominate and appoint Rodney Satter, of Prairie du Chien, a member of the State Crime Laboratory Board, to succeed Francis A. Murphy, for the term ending the second Monday in March, 1969.

Respectfully submitted,

**WARREN P. KNOWLES,**  
Governor.

April 6, 1965.

The foregoing appointment by the Governor was referred to the committee on Judiciary.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

Pursuant to the provisions of the statutes governing, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, I hereby nominate and appoint Roger H. Reinell, of Jefferson, a member of the State Crime Laboratory Board, to succeed Calvin Spice, for the term ending the second Monday in March, 1969.

Respectfully submitted,

**WARREN P. KNOWLES,**  
Governor.

April 6, 1965.

The foregoing communication was referred to the committee on Judiciary.

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## **MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY**

**By James P. Buckley, chief clerk thereof.**

**Mr. President:**

I am directed to inform you that the assembly has concurred in

A motion, pursuant to Joint Rule 32, by Mr. Nikolay by recorded vote of Ayes, 83; Noes, 0; authorizing the chief clerk of the senate to procure 1,000 additional copies of **Senate Bills 334 and 335** and

The senate action, upon motion of Assemblyman Nikolay, pursuant to Joint Rule 26, has directed the Legislative Reference Bureau to prepare a suitable joint Certificate of Commendation to Mr. George S. Cook of Unity, Wisconsin for his 54 years of outstanding service—1911 to 1965—to the people of Marathon County as a member of the Marathon County Board of Supervisors.

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## **MOTIONS**

### **Senate Bill 46**

Was recalled from the committee on Labor, Taxation, Insurance and Banking and referred to the joint committee on Finance, upon motion of Senator Kendziorski, with unanimous consent.

### **Senate Bill 101**

Was recalled from the committee on Labor, Taxation, Insurance and Banking and referred to the joint committee on Finance, upon motion of Senator Lorge, with unanimous consent.

### **Senate Bill 213**

### **Senate Bill 214 and**

### **Senate Bill 215**

Were recalled from the committee on Public Welfare and referred to the joint committee on Finance upon motion of Senator Dempsey, with unanimous consent.

**SPECIAL ORDER**

Senator Knowles called the attention of the senate to the Special Order which had been fixed for 9:00 o'clock this morning and to the fact that that hour had arrived.

The senate proceeded to consider

**Senate Joint Resolution 22**

Which had been made the Special Order.

**Senate Joint Resolution 22**

Senator Smith became a co-author of the joint resolution, with unanimous consent.

The president pro tempore in the chair.

**Senate Joint Resolution 22**

The question was: Shall the joint resolution be rejected?

Senator Risser moved a

**CALL OF THE SENATE**

Which motion was supported.

The president resumed the chair.

The sergeant-at-arms was directed to close the doors and the clerk to call the roll.

The roll was called and the following senators answered to their names:

Senators Benson, Bice, Busby, Carr, Christopherson, Dempsey, Dorman, Draheim, Hansen, Hollander, Kendziorski, Keppler, Knowles, Krueger, LaFave, Leonard, Leverich, Lorge, Lourigan, McParland, Meunier, Panzer, Rasmusen, Risser, Roseleip, Schreiber, Schuele, Smith, Sussman, Thompson, Warren and Zaborski—32.

Noes—None.

Absent or not voting—Senator Miller—1.

So the call was raised.

**Senate Joint Resolution 22**

The question was: Shall the joint resolution be rejected?

The ayes and noes were demanded and the vote was: ayes, 15; noes, 16; paired, 2; absent or not voting, 0; as follows:

Ayes—Senators Benson, Busby, Christopherson, Dorman, Draheim, Hansen, Kendziorski, Leonard, Lourigan,

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McParland, Risser, Schreiber, Sussman, Thompson and Zaborski—15.

Noes—Senators Bice, Carr, Dempsey, Hollander, Keppler, Knowles, Krueger, LaFave, Leverich, Lorge, Meunier, Panzer, Rasmusen, Roseleip, Smith and Warren—16.

Absent or not voting—None.

Paired—Senator Miller against rejection; Senator Schuele for—2.

So the senate refused to reject the joint resolution.

### Senate Joint Resolution 22

A joint resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Was read.

The question was: Shall the joint resolution be adopted?

The ayes and noes were demanded and the vote was: ayes, 16; noes, 15; paired, 2; absent or not voting, 0; as follows:

Ayes—Senators Bice, Carr, Dempsey, Hollander, Keppler, Knowles, Krueger, LaFave, Leverich, Lorge, Meunier, Panzer, Rasmusen, Roseleip, Smith and Warren—16.

Noes—Senators Benson, Busby, Christopherson, Dorman, Draheim, Hansen, Kendziorski, Leonard, Lourigan, McParland, Risser, Schreiber, Sussman, Thompson and Zaborski—15.

Absent or not voting—None.

Paired—Senator Miller for adoption; Senator Schuele against—2.

So the joint resolution was adopted.

Ordered, immediately messaged to the assembly.

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## SPECIAL ORDER

Senator Knowles called the attention of the senate to the Special Order which had been fixed for 10:00 o'clock this morning and to the fact that that hour had arrived.

The senate proceeded to consider

### Senate Bill 10

Which had been made the Special Order.

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### Senate Bill 10

Was read a second time.

Senator Hollander asked unanimous consent that the bill be re-referred to the committee on Governmental and Veterans' Affairs.

Senator Draheim objected.

Senator Schreiber moved that amendment No. 1, S. be rejected.

The ayes and noes were demanded and the vote was: ayes, 23; noes, 8; absent or not voting, 2; as follows:

Ayes—Senators Benson, Busby, Carr, Christopherson, Dorman, Draheim, Hansen, Kendziorski, Knowles, Krueger, Lourigan, McParland, Meunier, Rasmusen, Risser, Roseleip, Schreiber, Schuele, Smith, Sussman, Thompson, Warren and Zaborski—23.

Noes—Senators Dempsey, Hollander, Keppler, LaFave, Leonard, Leverich, Lorge and Panzer—8.

Absent or not voting—Senators Bice and Miller—2

So the amendment was rejected.

### Senate Bill 10

Senator Leonard moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

The ayes and noes were demanded and the vote was: ayes, 10; noes, 22; absent or not voting, 1; as follows:

Ayes—Senators Dempsey, Hollander, Keppler, Krueger, LaFave, Leonard, Leverich, Lorge, Meunier and Panzer—10.

Noes—Senators Benson, Bice, Busby, Carr, Christopherson, Dorman, Draheim, Hansen, Kendziorski, Knowles, Lourigan, McParland, Rasmusen, Risser, Roseleip, Schreiber, Schuele, Smith, Sussman, Thompson, Warren and Zaborski—22.

Absent or not voting—Senator Miller—1.

So the senate refused to indefinitely postpone the bill.

The president pro tempore in the chair.

### Senate Bill 10

Relating to authorizing the use of electronic voting systems by cities, towns and villages in elections, and granting rule-making authority.

The question was: Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and read a third time?

The ayes and noes were demanded and the vote was: ayes, 23; noes, 9; absent or not voting, 1; as follows:

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Ayes—Senators Benson, Bice, Busby, Carr, Christopherson, Dorman, Draheim, Hansen, Kendziorski, Knowles, Lourigan, McParland, Meunier, Rasmusen, Risser, Roseleip, Schreiber, Schuele, Smith, Sussman, Thompson, Warren and Zaborski—23.

Noes—Senators Dempsey, Hollander, Keppler, Krueger, LaFave, Leonard, Leverich, Lorge and Panzer—9.

Absent or not voting—Senator Miller—1.

So the bill was ordered engrossed and read a third time.

Senator Zaborski moved that the vote by which the bill was ordered engrossed and read a third time, be reconsidered.

Senator Leonard asked unanimous consent that the bill be made a Special Order for 11:00 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Senator Draheim objected.

Senator Leonard asked unanimous consent that the senate recess for 10 minutes.

Senator Zaborski objected.

Senator Leonard moved that the senate adjourn until 9:00 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The ayes and noes were demanded and the vote was: ayes, 11; noes, 21; absent or not voting, 1; as follows:

Ayes—Senators Busby, Dempsey, Hollander, Kendziorski, Keppler, Krueger, LaFave, Leonard, Leverich, Lorge and Meunier—11.

Noes—Senators Benson, Bice, Carr, Christopherson, Dorman, Draheim, Hansen, Knowles, Lourigan, McParland, Panzer, Rasmusen, Risser, Roseleip, Schreiber, Schuele, Smith, Sussman, Thompson, Warren and Zaborski—21.

Absent or not voting—Senator Miller—1.

So the motion did not prevail.

Senator Knowles asked unanimous consent that the senate recess until 4:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Senator Roseleip objected.

### Senate Bill 10

Senator Zaborski asked unanimous consent to withdraw his motion on reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was ordered engrossed and read a third time.

Senator Leonard objected.

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### GUESTS INTRODUCED

25 Center Oak School students, Mr. William Kwupil, their principal and Mrs. Staus and Mrs. Kunnath their teachers all from Waukesha County were introduced to the senate by Senator Dempsey.

Senator Thompson informed the senate that it is honored by the presence of 30 students from the Holy Mother of Consolation School located at Oregon, Wisconsin accompanied by their principal, Sister Lucida and 49 students from the Saint Anderws School located at Verona, Wisconsin in charge of their principal, Sister Marietta.

Phyllis Roth and 9 members of the League of Women Voters all from Pewaukee, Wisconsin were introduced to the senate by Senator Dempsey.

Cadette Girl Scout Troop 64 accompanied by their Leader Mrs. Gene Welter and Mrs. Ben Moser Assistant Leader were introduced to the senate by Senator Smith who also introduced Mrs. Carl Kline and other women from the League of Women Voters all from Wausau, Wisconsin.

60 Robert Fulton Junior High School students and their teachers Messrs. Clarence Lawrence and LaFayette Golden were introduced to the senate by Senator Sussman.

Senator Draheim announced to the senate that it is honored by the presence of a delegation representing the Neenah-Menasha League of Women Voters.

A group of members from the Ozaukee County League of Women Voters was introduced to the senate by Senator Keppler.

On behalf of Senator Miller, Senator Knowles announced to the senate that it is honored by the presence of 24 Immanuel Christian School students who were accompanied by their Principal Mr. Calvin Loss and 5 adults all from Randolph, Wisconsin.

4 River Falls—State University students; Messrs. Don Marsolek, Giles Pulling, Wayne Weiss and Robert Engel who were accompanied by their Advisor, Mr. Don Aabel all from River Falls, Wisconsin were introduced to the senate by Senator Knowles.

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Upon motion of Senator Lorge, the senate adjourned until 10:00 o'clock Thursday morning, April 8, 1965.

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## **CHIEF CLERK REPORTS**

The chief clerk records:

### **Senate Bill 55**

Was correctly enrolled and presented to the Governor on Tuesday at 2:00 P.M., April 6, 1965.

And records:

### **Senate Joint Resolution 39**

Correctly enrolled on Wednesday, April 7, 1965.